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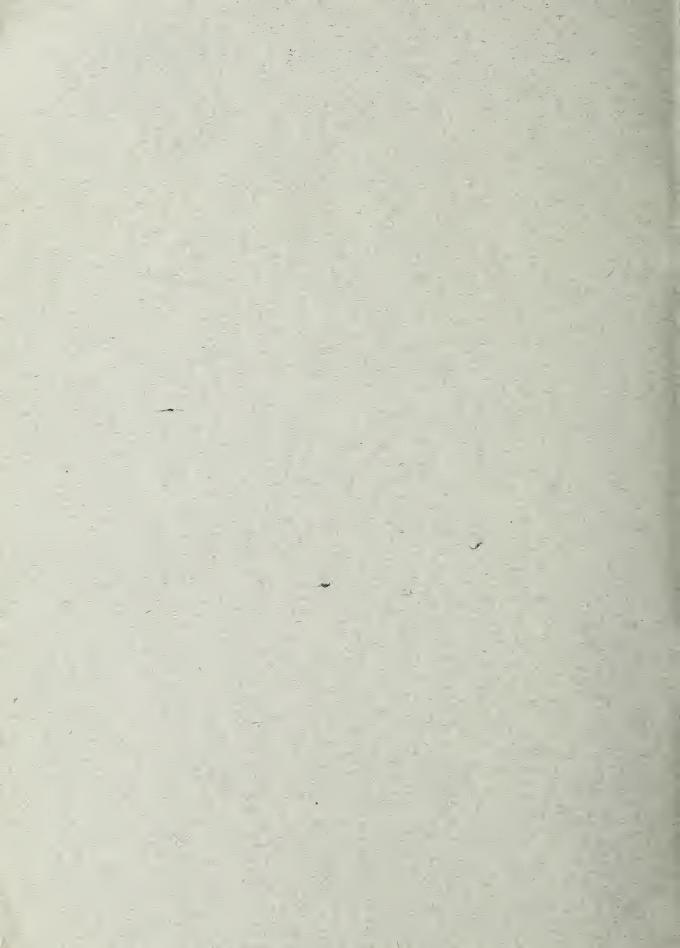
AMAWALK



SPECIMEN EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS TREES







AMAWALK NURSERY

INCORPORATED

LOCATED AT AMAWALK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, YORKTOWN 128

SPECIMEN EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS TREES

1921

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MAR -2 1921

HE entrance to the Nursery is opposite the railroad station at Amawalk, on the Putnam Branch of the New York This railroad connects with the Central. New York Central and Hudson River Division at High Bridge, and with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads at Sedgwick Amawalk is eight miles east of Peekskill on the Hudson River Division, and seven miles northwest of Mount Kisco on the Harlem Division of the New York Central. The Nursery is forty miles north of New York City, and is on the State Road from Briarcliff to Lake Mahopac. main roads in every direction are State Roads, and motorists will find them in excellent condition. This map indicates the principal State Roads within a radius of fifty miles of Amawalk, and shows the accessibility by railroad, ferries and automobiles of the

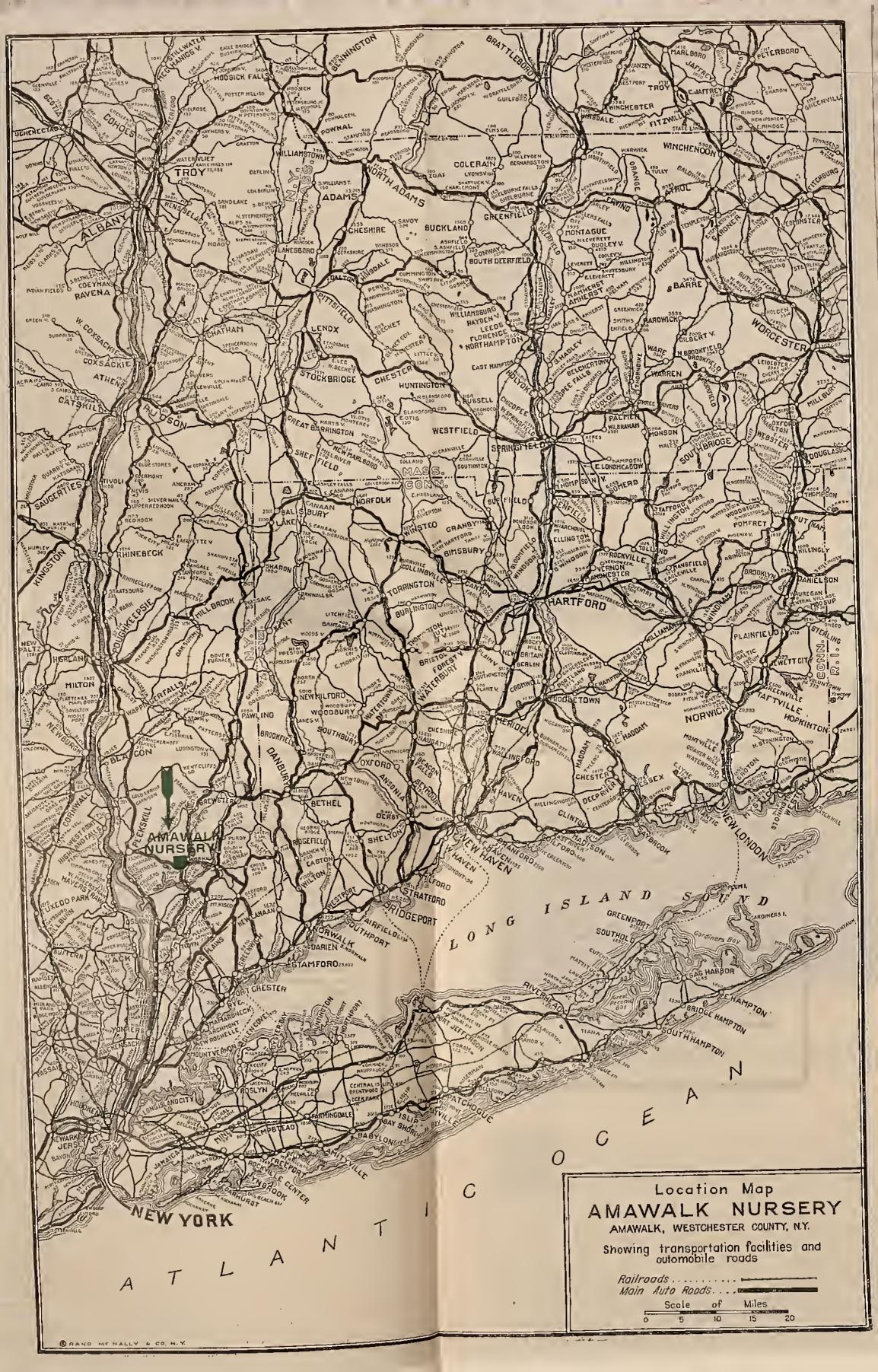
AMAWALK NURSERY

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AMAWALK NURSERY



Partial view of Amawalk Nursery, taken from the hills.

THE AMAWALK NURSERY

Introduction



HE Amawalk Nursery was established eighteen years ago for the purpose of producing specimen deciduous and evergreen trees. By specimen trees we mean trees that are practically perfect; that will be useful and ornamental from the beginning; and, properly planted, will develop rapidly and increase in beauty as they grow older.

The location for our Nursery was most carefully selected. Amawalk is situated among the hills of Westchester County, thirty miles north of New York City. We are in the midst of the estate country located between Long Island Sound and the Hudson River. There are no manufacturing towns in this part of the country, and our air is consequently free from smoke and gasses—an important factor in the development of evergreens. The Amawalk Nursery comprises nearly 300 acres of the most fertile land in this part of the country. On the hills in our Nursery we have light, dry soils and exposed situations, and in the low lands, rich, heavy ground and sheltered locations. Owing to these exposures and

soils we are enabled to grow each kind of tree under the conditions most favorable to its development. As our winters are unusually severe, we are limited to growing only those varieties which we have proved to be absolutely hardy. It is our practice to discontinue growing any variety of tree which will not stand our most severe winters, such as the London Plane (Platanus Orientalis) and numerous varieties of fancy evergreens. We are naturally anxious to include for the benefit of our customers, as many varieties as possible, but our practice always has been never to offer for sale any tree that we are not convinced will thrive and reach its full development when transplanted to a park or private estate. Our severe winter climate, however, has enabled us to develop trees of greater strength and vitality than are usually obtainable in a milder climate.

The preliminary care of the ground before the young trees are planted is extremely important. At Amawalk the ground is thoroughly prepared by deep ploughing and fertilization, and after the trees are planted they are constantly cultivated from May until September. This stirring up of the ground not only prevents the growth of weeds, but greatly increases the activity of the young roots. Our trees are planted unusually far apart, and as they grow are frequently root pruned and transplanted. Experts prune off imperfect or badly formed branches, and otherwise correct any inclination toward crookedness or ugliness. Thus cared for, our trees develop rapidly and experience the minimum setback after transplanting.

In 1903 the first small trees were planted at Amawalk, the finest stock obtainable. This high standard has been consistently maintained ever since. We never plant or keep a tree in our Nursery that is not perfect in every respect, as poor, unhealthy trees will never develop into fine, large specimens.

In 1909 the first Amawalk trees were offered for sale. Each year our trees are developing into finer and larger specimens, receiving our constant care and attention preparatory for their final transplanting. In this catalogue for 1921 every tree listed has been growing in our Nursery for from five to eighteen years.

We are always pleased to have our customers visit the Nursery and select by tagging their own trees. When this is not convenient, we make our best selection for them.

No order is dug until just before the trees are to leave the Nursery. If the trees are to be delivered by truck, they are dug in the morning, loaded on the truck in the afternoon, and delivered as early as possible the next morning. When the order is to be shipped by freight, the trees are not dug until the freight car is in on our siding. The greatest care is taken in the digging and handling of our trees, so as not to injure either the root system or the branches. Our most experienced men are in charge of the digging, the balling and the loading of the trees. In loading a truck,

the number of trees, sizes and varieties are considered in order to obtain a well balanced load and insure the delivery of all the trees in good condition. Whenever we have several small orders to be delivered by truck in one neighborhood, we make the deliveries in one load, thereby reducing the delivery charge for our customers. In loading a freight car, the trees are placed in the car as soon as they are dug; the roots are then covered with straw and soaked with water. This is to prevent the roots from drying out. The trees are placed in the car in such a way as to facilitate the unloading, and we send, whenever desired, instructions for the unloading of each car.

Owing to our location on the Putnam branch of the New York Central Railroad we are able to obtain the large double-door, end-door automobile freight cars that come to New York City from the West. These cars are routed back empty and are easy for us to obtain. Another advantage of our location on the Putnam Railroad is that our freight shipments to the North, South, East and West do not have to be routed through New York City. Our shipments to the West make Albany the second day after leaving Amawalk.

We send to each customer upon request a booklet containing full information and illustrations on the planting and after care of trees. For abbreviated instructions in planting see pages 38 to 40 of this catalogue.

We have had a great deal of experience in the proper selection of trees to be planted, which includes the consideration of the soil conditions and exposure to winds and sunlight, and their effect upon the different varieties. This experience we place at the command of our customers.

Through a method of inspection of all trees planted within calling distance of our Nursery, we are in touch with the condition of each tree we send out and give advice in regard to its care. These inspections are made periodically, and a record is kept in our office. To those customers who live too far from our Nursery to get the benefit of this service we give our best advice by letter, and endeavor to have a representative inspect their trees at least once or twice a year.

It is our desire to reach the point where every tree that we send out not only lives, but thrives, and we are anxious to co-operate with our customers to this end, and to obtain for them at an early date the full beauty and development of their trees.



THE FOLLOWING PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT THE AMAWALK NURSERY



Norway Maple, nine inch caliper, thirty-three feet high.



European Elm, nine inch caliper, thirty-five feet high.



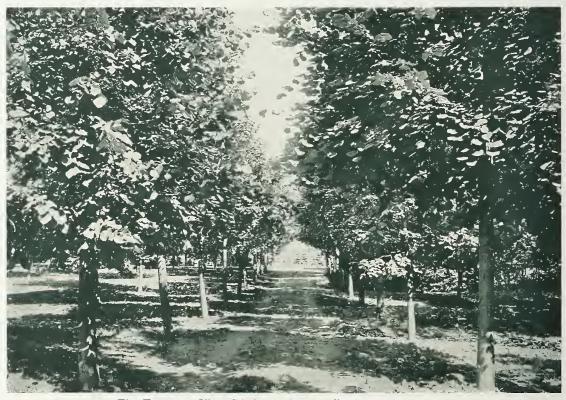
American Pin Oak, eight inch caliper, thirty feet high.



Like the Beech, the Oaks hold most of their leaves during the winter.



Typical Amawalk Norway Maples, eight inch caliper, thirty feet high.



The European Silver Linden makes an effective avenue tree



A corner of a block of American Lindens beside a foreman's house. A very symmetrical tree.



Weeping Beech and European Beech, showing the two varieties.
These Beech are twenty feet high.



Portion of a block of European Beech that we sell for hedge planting, as on the opposite page.



A hedge of European Beech in winter.



A group of Cut-leaved Weeping White Birch.



A block of Maples five to six inch caliper, twenty-five to thirty feet high. Every tree is given ample room in which to develop in the nursery rows.



A block of Retinospora Plumosa Aurea seven to nine feet high, closely sheared for formal planting. European Beech hedge in background.



In a block of Koster Blue Spruce twelve to fourteen feet high.



Sheared Retinospora Pisifera Aurea, twelve feet high.



A block of Hemlocks ten to twelve feet high. All our Hemlocks have been repeatedly sheared to make them full and bushy.



Norway Spruce eighteen feet high. Immediate effects can be obtained by planting these trees.



Evergreens make a beautiful effect in a winter landscape.



An Amawalk Austrian Pine eighteen feet high, showing the full, dense growth of all our Pines.



The Colorado Blue Spruce is an evergreen of great beauty and dignity.



Showing how we cultivate our trees both ways in the nursery rows to obtain symmetrical root development.

We dig our evergreens and certain deciduous trees (such as the Beech, Dogwoods and Hawthorns) with a ball of earth. The balls of the large trees are secured with a canvas bag and a wooden platform.





All our trees are stone-boated from their holes to the loading mounds.



Loading a truck with an order of mixed evergreens.





Many of the American Elms on the Mall in Central Park, New York, were replaced during 1918-1919 with Amawalk American Elms.

Sixty-eight trees were planted, all of which have done well.



A memorial planting of Amawalk Red Oaks in New York City in 1920.

Prices, Delivery and Guarantee

LL the trees listed in this catalogue measure up to the highest requirements of specimen trees. No inferior trees are offered for sale. The yearly output of the Amawalk Nursery is about 10,000 Specimen Deciduous and Evergreen Trees. To pro-

duce that number, we have growing about 250,000 trees of all sizes.

As none but specimens are sold, customers are allowed to select by tagging any tree growing in our Nursery at the catalogue price for its variety and size. The price per tree is the same regardless of the quantity ordered.

The catalogue price of our trees includes their proper digging, balling where necessary, and loading on trucks or in freight cars. All evergreens and certain deciduous trees (such as Beech, Dogwoods, and Hawthorns) are dug with a ball of earth. The balls of smaller sizes are secured with burlap, and the larger sizes with a canvas bag and wooden platform. This insures the least possible disturbance of the roots.

The prices in this catalogue are f. o. b. Amawalk. Deliveries can be made by freight, express or motor truck. For freight shipment the cars are packed on our own siding. For less than car-load shipments, packing is charged for at cost. For delivery by motor truck, cost price only is charged, this charge being based upon the size of the load and the distance it has to go.

We guarantee that every tree leaving our Nursery is in the best condition obtainable by scientific care and handling. If correctly planted in suitable locations, and given adequate attention thereafter, they will live. As we have obviously no control over the treatment our trees receive after leaving our hands, we do not guarantee that they will live. To do so would mean increased prices and would place an unnecessary burden on those customers whose trees are properly cared for. However, to accommodate those purchasers who prefer their trees insured, we will for a pre-arranged premium agree to re-supply f. o. b. Amawalk any tree which fails to live.

We are anxious to co-operate with our customers in making their planting a permanent success and will advise them about the care of their trees, either by letter or personal call, without cost.

Deciduous Trees

Namely, those that yearly drop their leaves

9

Beech—Fagus

EUROPEAN. Fagus Sylvatica

The time is coming when the value of the European Beech will be as greatly appreciated in this country as it now is in England, where it is one of the favorite trees for lawn and hedge planting. As a specimen it forms a large and majestic tree, with branches growing to the ground, in contrast to the maples, oaks and other high branched trees. For hedge planting it has no equal, making a beautiful, permanent and impenetrable barrier. The old leaves remain until they are forced off by the new ones in the spring, and it is therefore as useful as the evergreens for a screen during the winter.

	Еасп
2 in. cal., 9 ft. high	\$11.00
2½ in. cal., 11 ft. high	15.00
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high	20.00
3½ in. cal., 13 ft. high	30.00
4 in. cal., 14 ft. high	40.00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 15 ft. high	50.00
5 in. cal., 16 ft. high	60.00
5½ in. cal., 17 ft. high	
6 in. cal., 18 ft. high	
6½ in. cal., 19 ft. high	
7 in. cal., 20 ft. high	
7½ in. cal., 21 ft. high	
8 in. cal., 22 ft. high	145.00
8½ in. cal., 23 ft. high	165.00
9 in. cal., 25 ft. high	185.00
For hedge planting:	
10 ft, high, per 100\$	1,000.00
11 ft. high, per 100	1,200.00

12 ft. high, per 100...... 1,500.00

FERN-LEAVED. Fagus Sylvatica Heterophylla

to five feet apart.

A variety of the European Beech, with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. It is a rare specimen and is undoubtedly one of the finest lawn trees.

4 ft. high\$9.00
5 ft. high11.00
6 ft. high13.00
7 ft. high16.00
9 ft. high20.00
WEEPING. Fagus Sylvatica Pendula The weeping variety of the European Beech.
It is an unusually interesting tree and grows
to large proportions with spreading branches
drooping gracefully to the ground.
Each
4 in. cal., 23 ft. high\$50.00
4½ in. cal., 23 ft. high
5 in cal., 24 ft. high
PURPLE. Fagus Purpurea
A purple form of the European Beech. The
foliage in spring is rich crimson, changing
later to a deep purple. Our trees were se-
lected in England especially for their color.
Each

FERN-LEAVED BEECH—Continued

2½ in. cal., 10 ft. high	\$20.00
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high	25.00
3½ in. cal., 14 ft. high	35.00
4 in. cal., 16 ft. high	45.00
4½ in. cal., 17 ft. high	55.00
5 in. cal., 18 ft. high	70.00
5½ in. cal., 19 ft. high	90.00
RIVERS. Fague Purpurea Riversii	Each
2½ in. cal., 11 ft. high	
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high	25.00
3½ in. cal., 17 ft. high	35.00
4 in. cal., 19 ft. high	45.00
4½ in. cal., 21 ft. high	55.00

Birch—Betula

EUROPEAN CUT-LEAVED WEEPING.

Betula Laciniata Pendula

The most graceful of the White Birches. It has long, drooping branches, silvery bark and delicately cut foliage.

_		Each
4½ in. cal., 26	ft. high	\$30.00
5 in. cal., 28	ft. high	40.00
5½ in. cal., 30	ft, high	50.00
	ft. high	
$6\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 34	ft. high	75.00
	ft, high	

EUROPEAN WHITE. Betula Alba

Of upright habit, with very deep green leaves, which form a striking contrast to the brilliant white bark.

	Each
3 in. cal., 19 ft. high	\$15.00
3½ in. cal., 21 ft. high	
4 in. cal., 22 ft. high	25.00
4½ in. cal., 24 ft. high	
5 in. cal., 26 ft. high	
5½ in. cal., 27 ft. high	
6 in. cal., 28 ft. high	
6½ in. cal., 29 ft. high	
7 in. cal., 30 ft. high	
7½ in. cal., 31 ft. high	
8 in. cal., 32 ft. high	120.00
8½ in. cal., 33 ft. high	
9 in. cal., 34 ft. high	
9½ in. cal., 34 ft. high	
10 in. cal., 35 ft. high	
10½ in. cal., 35 ft. high	
/	

PAPER BIRCH. Betula Papyrifera

The finest of our native White Birches. It grows to be a large tree with creamy white bark.

						Each
3	in.	cal.,	16	ft.	high	\$15.00
$3\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	18	ft.	high	20.00
					high	
					high	

Catalpa

CHINESE. Catalpa Bungei

Used in formal gardening in place of the Bay Tree, as it has the same outline, but is hardy.

4	to 6 foo	ot sten	ns.	Each
3	in. cal.,	10 ft.	high	\$11.00
$3\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal.,	10 ft.	high	15.00
4	in. cal.,	10 ft.	high	20.00
$4\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal.,	10 ft.	high	25.00

WESTERN. Catalpa Speciosa

Grows very rapidly and forms a large picturesque tree.

				Eacn
$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	cal., 11	ft. hig	gh	\$8.00
3 in.	cal., 11	ft. hig	çh	10.00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	cal., 12	ft. hig	sh	12.00
4 in.	cal., 12	ft. hig	gh	16.00
			h	

Cercidiphyllum

JAPANESE. Cercidiphyllum Japonicum

This is a rare and interesting tree to plant for a low screen. It grows about twenty feet high and is very symmetrical in form, with branches growing to the ground. Its greatest beauty is the foliage. In the spring the young leaves are copper-colored and in the autumn they turn to unusual shades of purplish red and yellow.

	-		Each
8	ft.	high	310.00
		high	
		high	
11	ft.	high	18.00
		high	
		high	
14	ft.	high	30.00
		high	
16	ft.	high	50.00
17	ft.	high	65.00
18	ft.	high	80.00
		0	

Dogwood—Cornus

WHITE-FLOWERING. Cornus Florida

The most valuable of our flowering trees, being equally beautiful in the spring and fall. The large white blossoms appear in May and during the late summer and fall the berries and leaves turn a brilliant scarlet.

	Each
6 ft. high	10.00
7 ft. high	12.00
8 ft. high	15.00
9 ft. high	20.00
10 ft. high	30.00
11 ft. high	40.00
12 ft. high	50.00
13 ft. high	65.00
8	

RED-FLOWERING. Cornus Florida Rubra

A rare and grafted form of Dogwood, which bears rose-red blossoms. When grouped with the white-flowering variety a beautiful effect is obtained.

			Each
4	ft.	high	310.00
5	ft.	high	12.00
6	ft.	high	15.00
7	ft.	high	20.00
8	ft.	high	25.00

Elm—Ulmus

AMERICAN. Ulmus Americana

The most characteristic of our native shade trees. It forms a noble avenue, the outward curve of the branches giving the effect of a Gothic arch.

						Each
3	in.	cal.,	14	ft.	high	\$10.00
					high	15.00
4	in.	cal.,	18 f	ft.	high	20.00
$4\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	20 f	ft.	high	30.00
5	in.	cal.,	22 1	ft.	high	40.00
					high	50.00
					high	60.00
					high	75.00
7	in.	cal.,	30 f	ft.	high	90.00
$7\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	32	ft.	high	105.00
					high	
				_	high	
9	in.	cal.,	38 f	ft.	high	160.00
$9\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	39 f	ft.	high	180.00
					high	
					high	
-		,			-	

EUROPEAN. Ulmus Campestris Latifolia

A stately, compact, robust tree which holds its branches up and carries its leaves until late in the autumn. It grows rapidly and becomes a very majestic specimen.

					Each
$5\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal., 2	2 ft.	high	\$50.00
6	in.	cal., 2	4 ft.	high	60.00
$6\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal., 2	5 ft.	high	75.00
7	in.	cal., 2	6 ft.	high	. 90.00
$7\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal., 2	7 ft.	high	.105.00
				high	
/ -		,			

Ginkgo—Salisburia

MAIDENHAIR TREE.

Salisburia Adiantifolia

This tree has become very popular during the last few years, owing to its unusual form and its odd leaves which resemble those of

MAIDENHAIR GINKGO-Continued

the maidenhair fern. It is especially to be recommended for city planting.

						Each
2	in. c	al.,	11	ft.	high	\$8.00
21/2	in. c	al.,	11	ft.	high	10.00
						12.00

Hawthorn—Crataegus

COCKSPUR—Crataegus Crus-Galli

Forms a bushy tree about ten feet high, with clusters of bright red fruit in the autumn.

		Each	
4	ft.	high\$6.00)
5	ft.	high 8.00	C
		high10.00	
		high12.00	
		high15.00	
		high20.00	
		high25.00	
-0	10.		_

ENGLISH. Crataegus Oxycantha

The white blossomed Hawthorn of the English bedgerows

non neagerous.	Each
4 ft. high	\$6.00
5 ft. high	
6 ft. high	

PAUL'S SCARLET. Crataegus Coccinea

A beautiful variety of Hawthorn which bears red flowers.

		Eac	ch
5	ft.	high\$8.	00
6	ft.	high10.	00

Horsechestnut—Aesculus

WHITE DOUBLE-FLOWERING

Aesculus Hippocastanum Flore Albo Pleno

The finest variety of Horsechestnut. It has double flowers and bears no nuts and hence is best for park and avenue planting.

					Each
$4\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal	., 16	ft.	high	\$15.00
5	in. cal	17	ft.	high	20.00
51/2	in. cal	18	ft.	high	25.00
6	in. cal	19	ft.	high	35.00
61/2	in. cal	20	ft.	high	45.00
7	in cal	. 21	ft.	high	55.00
8	in. cal	22	ft.	high	70.00

Linden—Tilia

AMERICAN. Tilia Americana

A handsome native shade tree which grows very quickly and thrives in the poorest soil. It forms a very symmetrical avenue tree. The fragrant white flowers appear in June.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 21 ft. high	315.00
5 in. cal., 22 ft. high	20.00
5½ in. cal., 23 ft. high	
6 in. cal., 24 ft. high	35.00
6½ in. cal., 25 ft. high	
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high	55.00
7½ in. cal., 27 ft. high	70.00

CRIMEAN. Tilia Dasystyla

This variety is notable for its glossy green foliage, which retains its freshness until late in the fall. The twigs are a bright yellow.

					•	Each
3	in.	cal	14	ft.	high	\$12.00
31/2	ın.	cai.,	15	It.	high	15.00

EUROPEAN LARGE-LEAVED.

Tilia Platyphyllos

The broad-leaved variety, which forms the largest tree of all the Lindens.

	Each
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high	\$12.00
3½ in. cal., 20 ft. high	15.00
4 in. cal., 21 ft. high	20.00
4½ in. cal., 24 ft. high	30.00
5 in. cal., 26 ft. high	40.00
5½ in. cal., 28 ft. high	
6 in. cal., 30 ft. high	
, ,	

EUROPEAN SMALL-LEAVED.

Tilia Vulgaris

The best Linden for street planting. It grows rapidly and holds its leaves until very late in the autumn.

						Each
3	in.	cal.,	14	ft.	high	\$12.00
$3\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	16	ft.	high	15.00
4	in.	cal.,	18	ft.	high	20.00
$4\frac{I}{2}$	in.	cal.,	19	ft.	high	30.00
5	in.	cal.,	20	ft.	high	40.00
$5\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	21	ft.	high	50.00
6	in.	cal.,	22	ft.	high	60.00

SILVER. Tilia Argentea.

An unusually symmetrical tree with very luxuriant foliage. The leaves are dark green above and silver on the under side.

						Eacn
4	in.	cal.,	18	ft.	high	\$20.00
					high	

SILVER LINDEN—Continued

		Each
5 in. cal., 22	ft. high	\$35.00
$5\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 23	ft. high	45.00
	ft. high	
$6\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 23	ft. high	65.00
	ft, high	
7½ in. cal., 24	ft. high	85.00
8 in. cal., 24	ft. high	100.00
	ft. high	

Maple—Acer

NORWAY. Acer Platanoides

The Norway Maple is one of the most satisfactory trees for either street or lawn planting. It grows rapidly in even the poorest soil and most exposed situations and suffers practically no setback after transplanting. It forms a large tree with a spreading head and deep green leaves, which remain on the tree until November. The only condition in which the Norway Maple will not thrive is in very wet ground. There it is safer to plant the Sugar or Silver Maple.

The Amawalk Nursery contains many thousand specimen Norway Maples from two to nine-inch caliper, the finest stock of these

trees in this country.

			Each
$2^{\frac{1}{2}}$	in. cal., 16	ft. high	\$ 7.00
3		ft. high	
$3\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal., 20	ft. high	12.00
4	in. cal., 22	ft. high	15.00
$4\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal., 24	ft. high	18.00
5	in. cal., 25	ft. high	21.00
		ft. high	
6	_ ′	ft. high	
$6^{1/2}$		ft. high	
7		ft, high	
71/2		ft. high	
8		ft. high	
81/2		ft. high	
9		ft. high	
$9\frac{1}{2}$		ft. high	
10	in. cal., 34	ft. high	165.00
101/2		ft. high	
12	in. cal., 37	ft. high	250.00
	/	0	

GLOBE-HEADED NORWAY

Acer Platanoides Globosum

An unusual grafted form of Norway Maple. These are splendid specimens with dense, round heads of very compact growth. They are very effective in formal planting as a substitute for the more common Catalpa Bungeii.

GLOBE-HEADED MAPLE—Continued

4	to 7 foo	t st	ems.	Each
4	in. cal.,	12	ft. spread	540.00
			ft. spread	
			ft. spread	
$5\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal.,	15	ft. spread	75.00

SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY.

Acer Platanoides Schwedleri

A variety of the Norway Maple with very brilliant coloring. The foliage in the spring is blood-red, turning later to a rich, very dark green.

green. Each
$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 13 ft. high\$ 8.00
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high 10.00
3½ in. cal., 15 ft. high
4 in. cal., 16 ft. high 16.00
4½ in. cal., 17 ft. high
5 in. cal., 18 ft. high
$5\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 19 ft. high
6 in. cal., 20 ft. high 40.00
6½ in. cal., 21 ft. high 50.00
7 in. cal., 22 ft. high 65.00
7½ in. cal., 23 ft. high 80.00
8 in. cal., 24 ft. high 95.00
8½ in. cal., 25 ft. high110.00
,

SCARLET. Acer Rubrum

Remarkable in the spring for its masses of red flowers and seeds, and in the fall for its brilliant crimson leaves

brilliant crimson leaves.	Each
4½ in. cal., 20 ft. high	
5 in. cal., 21 ft. high	30.00
5½ in. cal., 21 ft. high	40.00
6 in. cal., 22 ft. high	50.00
6½ in. cal., 23 ft. high	
7 in. cal., 24 ft. high	75.00
8 in. cal., 25 ft. high	105.00
9 in. cal., 26 ft. high	135.00

SUGAR. Acer Saccharum

A well-known native shade tree which thrives in moist ground. It is one of the finest trees for fall coloring, the foliage turning to shades of yellow, orange and scarlet.

_			,	0	Each
21/2	in. cal., 18	ft.	high	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
3	in. cal., 20	ft.	high		10.00
$3\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal., 22	ft.	high		12.00
4	in. cal., 24	ft.	high		15.00
$4\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal., 26	ft.	high		20.00
5	in. cal., 28	ft.	high		30.00
$5\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal., 29	ft.	high		40.00
	in. cal., 30				
	in. cal., 31				
	in. cal., 32				
	in. cal., 33				
	in. cal., 34				
$8\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal., 35	ft.	high		125.00

PYRAMIDAL SILVER.

Acer Dasycarpum Pyramidalis

The best tree to plant where a rapid grower is desired for immediate effect. It is a new and superior variety of the Silver Maple, of compact, symmetrical form and remarkably quick growth.

	Each
4 in. cal., 20 ft. high	.\$15.00
4½ in. cal., 21 ft. high	. 20.00
5 in. cal., 21 ft. high	. 25.00
5½ in. cal., 22 ft. high	. 30.00
6 in. cal., 22 ft. high	. 35.00
6½ in. cal., 23 ft. high	. 45.00
7 in. cal., 23 ft. high	
7½ in. cal., 24 ft. high	
8 in. cal., 25 ft. high	
8½ in. cal., 26 ft. high	
9 in. cal., 27 ft. high	
9½ in. cal., 28 ft. high	

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE.

Acer Pseudo-Platanus Atropurpureum

A very fine lawn tree with remarkably beautiful foliage. The leaves are a rich, dark green above, and deep, purplish red on the under side, and retain this coloring until fall, when the red becomes more brilliant and the green turns to clear yellow.

						Each
$4\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	20	ft.	high	\$25.00
5	in.	cal.,	21	ft.	high	30.00
$5\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	22	ft.	high	40.00
6	in.	cal.,	23	ft.	high	50.00
$6\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	24	ft.	high	60.00
					high	
					high	
8	in.	cal	27	ft.	high	00.00

Japanese Maple—Acer Palmatum

The Japanese Maple forms a small low branched tree, growing not more than twenty feet high. It is very extensively used for its brilliant coloring and is most effective when several specimens are massed together.

DARK PURPLE-LEAVED.

Acer Palmatum Atropurpureum

The leaves of this variety are blood-red in the spring, turning to a rich purple which lasts throughout the summer. Each

DARK	PURPLE-LEAVED—	-Continued

6	ft.	high	\$13.00
7	ft.	high	16.00
		high	

OSAKAZUKI. Acer Palmatum Osakazuki

The best variety to plant for fall coloring. The leaves are green in the summer and become bright red in the autumn.

			Each
6	ft.	high	\$13.00
7	ft.	high	16.00
8	ft.	high	20.00
9	ft.	high	25.00
10	ft.	high	30.00
11	ft.	high	40.00
12	ft.	high	50.00

Mountain Ash—Sorbus

EUROPEAN. Sorbus Aucuparia

A small tree, conspicuous in the fall for its clusters of red berries.

						Each
2	in.	cal.,	10	ft.	high	310.00
$2\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	11	ft.	high	12.00
					high	

Nettle Tree—Celtis

Celtis Occidentalis

An unusually hard native tree, which will withstand the most adverse conditions. It grows with a wide-spreading head, and is especially to be recommended for planting in dry ground.

						Each
$2\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	11	ft.	high	.\$8.00
3	in.	cal.,	13	ft.	high	.10.00
					high	
					high	

Oak—Quercus

It is generally considered that the Oaks are of very slow growth, and for that reason they are not planted as extensively as their beauty and vigor merit. This is a mistaken idea. The Oaks here catalogued make nearly as rapid a growth as, for example, the Sugar Maple.

AMERICAN PIN. Quercus Palustris

The most rapid growing of the Oaks. It is a very beautiful variety, distinguished by its long, somewhat drooping branches. The foliage is deeply cut and turns orange and scarlet in the fall.

		Each
2 1	n. cal., 14 ft. high	\$ 8.00
3	n. cal., 16 ft. high	10.00
31	n. cal., 18 ft. high	15.00
4	n. cal., 19 ft. high	20.00
41	n. cal., 20 ft. high	30.00
	n. cal., 21 ft. high	40.00
	n. cal., 22 ft. high	50.00
6	n. cal., 23 ft. high	60.00
6^{I}	n. cal., 24 ft. high	70.00
7	n. cal., 26 ft. high	85.00
7 5	n. cal., 28 ft. high	100.00
8	n. cal., 30 ft. high	
81	n. cal., 31 ft. high	
9	n. cal., 32 ft. high	160.00
91	n. cal., 33 ft. high	180.00
10	n. cal., 34 ft. high	200.00

AMERICAN RED. Quercus Rubra

Of vigorous, upright habit. The leaves are very large, of a rich, dark green, changing to deep red in the autumn.

	Each
2½ in. cal., 14 ft. high	.\$ 8.00
3 in. cal., 18 ft. high	
3½ in. cal., 20 ft. high	. 15.00
4 in. cal., 22 ft. high	
4½ in. cal., 24 ft. high	. 30.00
5 in. cal., 25 ft. high	
5½ in. cal., 26 ft. high	
6 in. cal., 27 ft. high	
6½ in. cal., 28 ft. high	
7 in. cal., 29 ft. high	
7½ in. cal., 29 ft. high	
8 in. cal., 30 ft. high	

ENGLISH. Quercus Robur Pedunculata

Forms a large tree with spreading branches and a broad round-topped head.

						Each
31/2	in.	cal.,	20	ft.	high	15.00
					high	
					high	
6	in.	cal.,	26	ft.	high	60.00
					high	

Poplar—Populus

LOMBARDY. Populus Nigra Fastigiata

A very quick growing tree, used in landscape work for its narrow pyramidal form.

		Each
in. cal., 12	ft. high	\$8.00
in. cal., 13	ft. high	10.00
in. cal., 14	ft. high	12.00
in. cal., 15	ft. high	15.00
in. cal., 20	ft. high	18.00
in. cal., 23	ft. high	21.00
in. cal., 25	ft. high	25.00
ın. cal., 28	ft. high	30.00
	in. cal., 13 in. cal., 14 in. cal., 15 in. cal., 20 in. cal., 23 in. cal., 25 in. cal., 28 in. cal., 30	in. cal., 12 ft. high

Sweet Gum—Liquidambar

Liquidambar Styraciflua

A splendid ornamental tree of symmetrical growth. It has glossy star-shaped green leaves, which turn to brilliant crimson hues in the autumn.

						Each
5	in.	cal.,	19	ft.	high	.\$40.00
6	in.	cal., 2	21	ft.	high	. 60.00
$6\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal., 2	22	ft.	high	70.00
7	in.	cal., 2	23	ft.	high	85.00
$7\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal., 2	24	ft.	high	100.00
8	in.	cal., 2	2.5	ft.	high	120.00
81/2	in.	cal.,	26	ft.	high	140.00
9	in.	cal., 2	27	ft.	high	160.00
$9\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal., 2	28	ft.	high	180.00
					high	

Tulip Tree—Liriodendron

Liriodendron Tulipifera

A native forest tree of tall, pyramidal habit. It has light green, glossy foliage, and tulip-shade flowers.

						Each
3	in.	cal.,	18	ft.	high	\$10.00
					high	
4	in.	cal.,	19	ft.	high	20.00
$4\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	19	ft.	high	30.00
					high	
					high	
6	in.	cal.,	21	ft.	high	60.00
$6\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	21	ft.	high	70.00
7	in.	cal.,	22	ft.	high	85.00
					high	
8	in.	cal.,	23	ft.	high	120.00
					high	
					high	

Willow—Salix

The willows are among the most satisfactory trees to plant in very wet ground, where they make rapid growth.

LAUREL-LEAVED. Salix Pentandra

A small upright tree with shining, dark, green leaves.

	Each
3 in. cal., 12 ft. h	nigh\$ 8.00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 14 ft. h	nigh 10.00
4 in. cal., 16 ft. h	nigh 12.00
4½ in. cal., 18 ft. h	
5 in. cal., 20 ft. h	nigh 20.00
5½ in. cal., 21 ft. h	
6 in. cal., 23 ft. h	
$6\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 24 ft. h	
7 in. cal., 25 ft. h	nigh 40.00
7½ in. cal., 25 ft. h	
	nigh 60.00
8½ in. cal., 26 ft. h	nigh 70.00
	nigh 80.00
9½ in. cal., 27 ft. h	
10 in. cal., 28 ft. h	nigh110.00
	_

SALMON BARKED.

Salix Vitellina Britzensis

The bark is salmon colored and very conspicuous in winter when it turns a golden red.

						Lacn
3	in.	cal.,	12	ft.	high	\$8.00
31/2	in.	cal.,	13	ft.	high	10.00
					high	

THURLOW'S. Salix Elegantissima

This variety grows in symmetrical form, with a straight trunk and drooping branches.

	Lacn
3½ in. cal., 16 ft. high	\$10.00
4 in. cal., 17 ft. high	12.00
4½ in. cal., 18 ft. high	15.00
5 in. cal., 19 ft. high	
5½ in. cal., 20 ft. high	25.00
6 in. cal., 21 ft. high	30.00
6½ in. cal., 22 ft. high	

WEEPING. Salix Babylonica

The well-known Weeping Willow. These trees grow in picturesque, irregular forms, with spreading branches.

						Each
31/2	in.	cal.,	16	ft.	high	\$10.00
4	in.	cal.,	17	ft.	high	12.00
$4\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	18	ft.	high	15.00
5	in.	cal.,	19	ft.	high	20.00
$5\frac{1}{2}$	in.	cal.,	20	ft.	high	25.00
6	in.	cal.,	20	ft.	high	30.00

Conifers

Namely, the cone-bearing trees, but generally understood to refer to the evergreens

S.

Arborvitae—Thuya

AMERICAN. Thuya Occidentalis

A native evergreen of pyramidal growth especially adapted for hedges and formal planting.

			Each
4	ft.	high	\$6.00
5	ft.	high	7.00
6	ft.	high	. 9.00
7	ft.	high	.11.00
8	ft.	high	.13.00
9	ft.	high	.15.00
10	ft.	high	.20.00
11	ft.	high	.25.00
12	ft.	high	.30.00
13	ft.	high	.40.00
		high	
		high	
		-	

GLOBE. Thuya Globosum

A dwarf, globe-shaped variety, useful for planting in borders.

			Each
2	ft.	high	86.00
		high	

SIBERIAN. Thuya Occidentalis Wareana

A very hardy variety of compact growth and dark green coloring.

			Each
3	ft.	high	\$7.00
		high	

Cryptomeria

Cryptomeria Lobbi Compacta

A distinctive rapid growing Japanese evergreen, having light green foliage which assumes a brownish tinge in the autumn.

			Each
6	ft.	high	310.00
7	ft.	high	12.00
8	ft	high	15.00

Hemlock—Tsuga

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Tsuga Canadensis

A graceful and beautiful evergreen. Very ornamental when planted singly, and as it stands close shearing it also forms a splendid hedge. It is the only evergreen that can be grown in a partial shade.

We can supply Hemlocks in the following sizes, either closely sheared for formal effects and hedge planting, or with their natural open growth.

9	ft.	high	.\$25.00
10	ft.	high	. 30.00
		high	

Juniper—Juniperus

PFITZER'S. Juniperus Pfitzeriana

A low-growing form of Juniper, with spreading branches. The foliage is bluish green.

			Lacii
11/2	ft.	high	\$6.00
		high	

RED CEDAR. Juniperus Virginiana

Our native Red Cedar, which will grow on the dryest hillside. Its narrow, pyramidal shape makes it valuable in landscape work.

			Each
4	ft.	high	\$6.00
5	ft.	high	8.00
		high	

BLUE CEDAR.
Juniperus Virginiana Glauca
Similar to the Red Cedar, but of an un-
usually beautiful violet blue color.
Each
4 ft. high\$8.00
5 ft. high
6 ft. high
7 ft. high
8 ft. high20.00
SAVIN. Juniperus Sabina
Deep green foliage and spreading form.
Very valuable for planting in front of taller
evergreens and for use as a border.
Each
1½ ft. high\$6.00
STRICTA. Excelsa Stricta
Upright, pyramidal form, with bluish green foliage.
Each
2 ft. high\$8.00

Larch—Larix

JAPANESE. Larix Kaempferi

This is the finest species of Larch and very rare. The foliage turns to a rich shade of burnt orange in the autumn.

			Each
12	ft.	high	\$20.00
13	ft.	high	30.00
14	ft.	high	40.00
		high	

Pine—Pinus

AUSTRIAN. Pinus Austriaca

The hardiest evergreen grown. It thrives in the most exposed situations and is adapted to any soil except very wet ground. It forms a stately and symmetrical tree with spreading branches and rich, dark green needles.

			Each
10	ft.	high	30.00
11	ft.	high	35.00
12	ft.	high	40.00
13	ft.	high	50.00
		high	
		8	

AUSTRIAN PINE—Continued

18	ft.	high	115.00
19	ft.	high	130.00
		high	
		high	
22	ft.	high	190.00

CORSICAN. Pinus Laricio Corsica

An interesting variety, with long, twisted needles.

			Each
3	ft.	high	\$6.00
		high	
		high	

MUGHO. Pinus Mughus

A dwarf variety, with dark green foliage, suitable for growing in evergreen groups and rockeries.

		Each	
		high\$5.00	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	high 6.00	
2	ft.	high 8.00	
21/2	ft.	high11.00	

SCOTCH. Pinus Sylvestris

A hardy variety of Pine adapted to dry soil. It grows rapidly, and has short bluish green needles.

5	ft.	high	\$10.00
6	ft.	high	12.00
		high	
8	ft.	high	20.00
		high	

WHITE. Pinus Strobus

A popular variety of Pine. It grows rapidly and has soft, light green needles.

	Lacii
5 ft. high	\$ 8.00
6 ft. high	10.00
7 ft. high	13.00
8 ft. high	16.00
9 ft. high	20.00
10 ft. high	25.00
11 ft. high	30.00
12 ft. high	35.00
13 ft. high	40.00
14 ft. high	50.00
15 ft. high	
16 ft. high	70.00
17 ft. high	85.00
17 It. IIIgii	83.00
18 ft. high	100.00
19 ft. high	115.00
20 ft. high	130.00
20 H. High	150.00

Pinus Strobus Umbraculifera

A dwarf Pine which grows in the form of the Mugho, but has the light green foliage of the White Pine.

		Each
2	ft.	high\$6.00
21/2	ft.	high 8.00
		high10.00

Retinospora— Chamaecyparis

The Retinosporas are very decorative evergreens and are especially suitable for formal gardening.

FILIFERA.

A low, spreading variety, with fine, bright green foliage.

_			Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	high	\$6.00
2	ft.	high	8.00

FILIFERA AUREA.

The golden form of the above. It keeps its brilliant coloring throughout the year.

			Each
2	ft.	high	00.8
$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	high	10.00
3	ft.	high	12.00
		high	
		high	
		high	

PISIFERA.

Forms a medium sized tree, graceful and open in contour.

		Each
3	ft.	high\$6.00
4	ft.	high 8.00
		high10.00

PISIFERA AUREA.

The golden form of the above. The new growth is a rich, golden yellow, changing later to a greener shade.

	0		Each
5	ft.	high	\$10.00
6	ft.	high	12.00
		high	
		high	
9	ft.	high	20.00
10	ft.	high	25.00
		high	
12	ft.	high	35.00
		high	40.00
14	ft.	high	50.00
15	ft.	high	60.00

PLUMOSA.

The hardiest of the green Retinosporas. Will stand close shearing.

		Eac	
3	ft.	high\$6.0	00
4	ft.	high 8.0	00
5	ft.	high10.0	00

PLUMOSA AUREA.

The finest golden evergreen for formal effects. Our specimens are closely sheared in round or pyramidal form.

			Each
3	ft.	high	\$6.00
4	ft.	high	8.00
5	ft.	high	10.00
6	ft.	high	13.00
7	ft.	high	16.00
8	ft.	high	20.00
		high	
		high	
11	ft.	high	50.00
		0	

SILVER. Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii

Of a rich silvery blue color and makes a beautiful contrast with the green and golden tints of other varieties.

			Each
2	ft.	high	\$5.00
		high	
		high	

Spruce and Fir— Picea and Abies

COLORADO BLUE. Picea Pungens Glauca

Grown on its own roots. It is a vigorous, compact tree, very symmetrical in form and beautiful in color.

			Each
6	ft.	high	\$11.00
7	ft.	high	13.00
		high	16.00
9	ft.	high	20.00
		high	25.00
11	ft.	high	30.00
12	ft	high	35.00
1.3	ft.	high	40.00
14	ft.	high	50.00
15	ft.	high	60.00
16	ft	high	70.00
		high	
18	ft	high	100.00
10	ft.	high	115.00
1		AAA 1994 AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA A	

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE.

Picea Pungens

Only differs from the Colorado Blue in its coloring and has a very valuable place in land-scape work, as the pleasing shade of green harmonizes splendidly with other evergreens.

6	ft.	high	811.00
7	ft.	high	13.00
		high	
9	ft.	high	20.00
		high	

KOSTER BLUE.

Picea Pungens Glauca Kosteri Compacta

A grafted form. The foliage is a more brilliant blue than that of the Colorado.

		Each
7	ft.	high\$20.00
		high
9	ft.	high 30.00
		high 35.00
11	ft.	high 40.00
12	ft.	high 50.00
		high 60.00
14	ft.	high 70.00
16	ft.	high 85.00
17	ft.	high100.00
		high115.00
19	ft.	high130.00
		high150.00

CONCOLOR. Abies Concolor.

The Silver Fir. A rare and beautiful evergreen of compact growth, with flat foliage of a silvery green.

			Each
7	ft.	high	\$25.00
8	ft.	high	30.00
		high	
10	ft.	high	40.00
11	ft.	high	50.00
		high	

DOUGLAS. Abies Douglassi

A fine, rapid-growing, hardy tree from the Rocky Mountains. It has soft, bright green foliage.

		Each
7 ft.	high	\$15.00
8 ft.	high	20.00
9 ft.	high	25.00
10 ft.	high	30.00
11 ft.	high	35.00
12 ft.	high	45.00
13 ft.	high	55.00
14 ft.	high	65.00
15 ft.	high	75.00
	high	
18 ft.	high	115.00

NORWAY. Picea Excelsa

A popular and inexpensive evergreen which grows rapidly and will thrive in exposed situations.

We can supply Norway Spruce in the following sizes, either closely sheared for formal effects and hedge planting, or with their natural open growth.

	Each
11 ft. high	.\$25.00
12 ft. high	. 30.00
13 ft. high	. 40.00
14 ft. high	. 50.00
15 ft. high	
16 ft. high	. 70.00
17 ft. high	
18 ft. high	
19 ft. high	
20 ft. high	.130.00
21 ft. high	.150.00

WHITE. Picea Alba

A native tree of compact pyramidal growth and silvery green foliage.

			Each
4	ft.	high	\$8.00
		high	
		high	



A tree properly planted sustained by guy wires.



Instructions for Planting

All trees may be transplanted in the spring, from the time the frost is out of the ground until the new growth is far advanced. In the locality of Amawalk, deciduous trees can usually be transplanted from the end of March until the middle of May, and evergreens until the first of June.

Evergreens can again be transplanted during August and September, as their roots make a second growth at that time.

The fall planting season occurs when the trees become dormant, usually about the end of October, and lasts until about the first of December when the ground freezes. All evergreens and most deciduous trees can be planted at that time.

The more tender varieties of evergreens should be protected during the first winter. All of the deciduous trees listed in our catalogue may be transplanted in the fall except the Birches, Silver Maples, Scarlet Maples and Tulips.

All trees should be planted as soon as received. It is very important that the roots should not dry out by exposure to air or heat.

Evergreens and some varieties of deciduous trees are shipped with a ball of earth burlapped around their roots, which should be kept moist until the tree is planted.

Great care should be taken in planting.

The holes for the trees should be large enough to allow the roots to spread out to their fullest extent. Trees must be planted at the exact depth at which they grew. This is shown by the mark of the soil around the trunk.

If the ground is not fertile, good soil should be secured to fill in the holes. When this is not necessary, the top soil, being richer than the sub-soil, should be put in first. The dirt in the hole must be firmly packed down, so that the tree will not work loose.

When trees are planted in exposed situations they must be guyed to hold them firmly in place until their roots become established.

Trees need to be thoroughly watered when planted, and regularly thereafter. Once or twice a week is often enough, but plenty of water should be used.

It is well to remember that the roots of trees are comparatively deep in the ground, differing from plants, and the whole root area must be thoroughly soaked with water to insure successful planting.

If the planting is done in dry ground, only sufficient earth should be put in the hole to cover the roots. Then water should be poured in and the soaked earth allowed to settle before the hole is filled up. This particularly applies to evergreens.

Cultivation of the ground around the trees after they are planted is very important. The soil should be worked with a hoe at least once a week to keep the ground from becoming hard. This allows air and moisture to reach the roots.

The Amawalk Nursery has prepared an illustrated booklet giving detailed instructions in the planting and after care of trees. This booklet is sent to each customer before their order is shipped, and will be forwarded to any one upon request.



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